

[PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.]

INTIMATIONS.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAMOI AND SHANGHAI.
Taking Cargo and Passengers through, between
CREWRA, NEWBURGH, ITINENS, HANKOW,
and Ports on the YANGTZE.
THE Company's Steamship

"CYCLOPS."
Capt. C. Buller, will be despatched on
THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at Daylight.
P. M. Freight and Passage apply to
BUTHERS & SWIRE, Agents,
Tongkong, 13th July, 1890. [1123]

FOR SALE.
GENERAL BUILDING LOT NO. 8
(late the Freehold of the Mount C. B.
PRUNKER),
situate at the junction of the Hong Kong and
Aberdeen New Roads.

This Lot is the best and most conveniently
situated site on the Southern Slope of the Mount
Cough, and commands beautiful and extensive
views in every direction. A strong and un-
assailable RYDALONG with Vauxhall is now in
course of erection on the Lot, the Walls of
which will be of Concrete, and the Woodwork
throughout of Oak and Mahogany.
There is also a splendid view of the ground for
a large Town Lawn and Flower Garden.

Annual CROWN Rent \$18.00.
For further Particulars, see, apply to
HONGKONG, 15th July, 1890. [1178]

SELLING OFF
STOCK at the CHEAPEST PRICES. And
from this date, the Best Quality SINGAPORE
GENEVA, in Stone bottles at \$5.50 per dozen.
Apply to J. P. SCHEFFER,
44, Praya Central. [1163]

Hongkong, 10th July, 1890.

From the BOULEVARD DE LA PROVINCE DE MACAO

ANÚNCIO.

DE virtude do que determina o artigo 14 do Regulamento de 12 de Maio de 1883, e assim como foi por sentença de 2 do corrente mês e anno foi decretada a separação de pessoas e bens, entre o Barão de Cevala e sua mulher a Baronesa do mesmo título.

ALF. FERREIRA LEITE
Macao, 3 de Julho, do 1889.

NOTICE.
Verified—**BRAGA D'OLIVEIRA.**

NOTICE.

DR. WM. C. EASTLACK has returned to Hongkong, and will receive PATIENTS at his Rooms, No. 59, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 26th June, 1891. [1075]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Under Section 55 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents, with the approval of the Consulting Committee, have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 30% on Contributions and \$201.60 per Share, respectively, on account of the year 1879.

WARRANTS will be issued on **WEDNESDAY**, the 7th inst., for the payment of

J. B. FARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1880. [1151]
**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
 THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING
 OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be
 held at the Hongkong Hotel on THURSDAY,
 the 29th July, 1880, at 4 o'clock in the
 afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report
 of the Directors, together with a Statement
 of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing
 Auditors.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, July 2nd, 1880. [1152]
**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**
NOTICE.
 THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
 will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th
 instant, both days inclusive.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, July 2nd, 1880. [1153]
**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the 118-D OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on **SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.**, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be **CLOSED** from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
B. GOLDSMITH,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1880. 1185

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN LIQUIDATION.

A FORTIETH REUNION OF CAPITAL and ASSEMBLY, at the Falls of Tien, Tientsin (Tientsin 200) PERK. SHARE, will be to Share-

OFFICE OF THE LIQUIDATORS ON FRIDAY, 8th JULY.
 WARRANTS will then be delivered by the undersigned to SHAREHOLDERS, or their lawful Representatives, or presentation of SHARE CERTIFICATES for endorsement.
 The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 8th July inclusive.
 By Order, **RUSSELL & Co.,**
 Liquidators. [Tail 123
 Shanghai, 1st July, 1880.

H E S T A G H O T E L,
 QUEEN'S ROAD HONGKONG.
 This Hotel is centrally situated, and within a few minutes walk of the principal Landing Stages. There is "Our delaché," Dinner at 5 P.M., Good Accommodation for Visitors, New English and American Billiard Tables. J. COOK, PROPRIETOR.

K O W L O N H O T E L,
 Pleasantly situated on Kowloon Peninsula.
B O W L I N G A L L E Y S, BILLIARDS, NEW

REFRESHMENTS BEST QUALITY ONLY.
RICH BRAUN.
 Foulke's, 30th March, 1889. [568]

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.
 The Rev. R. G. ROPER, B.A. (London University), received a letter, in which a young Savilian at "The Grove," Haydock, near Liverpool.

A Sound Education is combined with home comforts and domestic care. Pleasant Houses and Gardens in a most healthy locality at the sea side.

TERMS—60 GUINEAS PER ANNUM, exclusive of extras. Special Arrangements for the Holidays. Reference kindly permitted to R. G.

[illegible]

EXTRACTS.

HOPE.

Often we speak, and we dream still more
Of better things than are in store;
And oh! how we can and often wish
After the world that is in the flesh.

And the world which is round like a wheel,
And we always hope that good will turn up.

Hope makes the babe in the light-hearted child
In every bright hope beguiled.

And the dawning youth with his magical light,
Nor, with life's voyage o'er, bids the greybeard

"Good-night!"
When the vessel has reached her last port, it is true
He finds still that Hope carries her another there.

It is not a vain delusion and vain,
Conviction of fully a dull brain.

No! the laborer, a presence in every man's heart—
A better laborer, to be part.

And that which the deep voice within us cries out
Can it wait and wait, to be a part?

From the German of Seneca.

THE INDIANA CAVERNS.

A writer in *Scribner's Monthly* gives an interesting account of these enormous caves from which we find the following extracts:—
"The cave region of Indiana, whose mysteries my friend Burton and I had agreed to explore, begins forty-four miles above the Falls of the Ohio, where are near Louisville, Kentucky. At Madison, Indiana, the river bluffs boldly rise 400 feet, from thin layers of blue limestone to great massive marble, whence many cascades descend to the river, making, under wild, strange, grotesque, that look exceedingly like a hobbit's silver veil. Occasionally there is a broad amphitheatre, whose roof finally falls by its own weight—a process resulting, by repetition, in a steep ravine, and suggesting the manner in which all valleys have been carved, at least in calcareous regions. For twenty miles north of Madison, nearly every ravine has its rock houses and water-cave chambers. Occasionally true caverns are found whose roof is the solid limestone of the Upper Silurian, while the excavation itself is in the softer rocks of the Lower. One of these is estimated to be a mile and a half long, though, at a point about a thousand yards from its entrance, the roof has fallen in, and the obscure opening which once existed, gained to the simple chambers and passages beyond, might readily escape notice. The stream flowing out of this cave runs through the village of Hanover, and then turns capriciously toward the west, from the very banks of the Ohio. Some of the streams of the region, after receiving tributaries and increasing in volume, suddenly sink into the sand, or leap down a gorge and disappear as if by magic.

Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless land.

One such stream is significantly named the Lost River. It pursues its way for miles underground, visible only once, when it enters the bottom of wild and romantic ravines, some of which are in the depths of the forest. A portion of it has been explored by means of a small boat.

"Our errand led us to and fro across several adjacent counties. The scenery is diversified by rolling uplands and rocky glens, forest, and cultivated farms. Large tracts are so situated that the water causes a remarkable absence of springs, brooks, and ponds, with an appreciable effect on the vegetation. This is due to funnel-shaped depressions, varying in diameter from a yard to a thousand feet, on the slopes of the larger of these, tall trees are often growing. These are termed 'sink-holes,' and each has a central opening in some fissure or cavern. This is usually visible, and the water, but is quite frequently hidden by a clump of brambles, or a marshy pool. Through one of these crevices the planet went down 125 feet before rising.

"Heavy masses of carboniferous limestone lie between the surface and the level of natural drainage, inviting the formation of numerous caves of various shapes and sizes. Many of these we explored for ourselves. Entering one, we reached before long a lake of crystal purity, whose further wall was impenetrable. Far within another our progress was thwarted by a narrow of fathomless mud. From a great gateway, eighty feet wide, introducing us to still another, we found the passage desirable to a point where we could turn back. This was the end of the trumpet unguished the human voice to a deafening volume. A large, swift stream issues from Blue Spring Cave, whose waters explored for three miles, finding great basins cut down one hundred feet into the rock and overflowing with limpid water.

"After a brief rest from preliminary toils, we turned toward the Rotunda, a room, five miles from Leavenworth, a village on the Ohio River. From the doors of the Rotunda, that admitted us as guests, are to be seen the mouths of the two most important caves—Siber's and Wyandott.

"Having briefly described the first of these the writer proceeds to point out the principal features of Wyandott Cave—the largest but one in the known world.

"The platform of limestone on which we stood was elevated 160 feet above Blue River, visible near the picturesque old mill half a mile away. Around as the primordial forest lifted its aged arms overhung with matted vines. The rocky ridge above us rose to the height of 300 feet from the valley. The mouth of the cave yawned at our feet. As we entered it, a current of cold air, compelled us to guard our lamps, and caused the mure, curly to fall at once from 60° to 60°.

"The temperature within, as we afterwards discovered, averaged 56° F., and remained the same whether the thermometer outside indicated 100° or zero. The breeze, however, varies with the season, blowing outward in summer and inward in winter.

"The breeze died away as we descended down into the earth. But we experienced the benefits of a thorough ventilation, aided by natural chemical processes, with result in an atmosphere wholly cleansed from noxious gases and saturated with the vital elements. We are soon sensible of its exhilarating influence. The nerves are strong; the pulse is quickened. We enjoy the purity, without the variety, of mountain air.

"And now gigantic forms loom through the darkness. Here is an immense block of stone, with fresh, sharp edges, as if it had just fallen from above, though it probably fell ages ago. Two miles from the entrance, we twist ourselves through the Screw-hole, and stand literally breathless in the Senate Chamber, a room that ends with a magnificent Old Cave, in distinction from more recent discoveries. In the midst of the Chamber rises a rocky pile, around which a greater quantity of snowy alabaster has accumulated than in any other place of which the writer has knowledge. Chief marvel in this temple of wonders is the Pillar of the Conspicuous, forty feet high, seventy-five feet in circumference, and with an enormous base, whose girth is over three hundred feet. This differs from other pillars with which it has been compared, in being merely incrustated with what one might call a veneering of alabaster, but of a solid homogeneous mass; it is probably the largest of its kind in the world. The shaft is irregularly fluted from top to bottom, and is girdled by three narrow belts that give it a jointed appearance. The base is encircled with blunt stalactites of various sizes, whose shining tops, as Burton said, reminded him of the opress trees of the Drimad Swamp.

"A brilliant gallery of stalactitic ornaments extends beyond the great Pillar. A farmer who came in with our party, compared them, in a happy and happy manner, to a gallery of stalactitic ornaments, and a farmer, furnished with a variety of

and suggested to the poet that this might be the under side of a national garden.

"We staked our first at a crystal reservoir, scooped from the crown of a stalactite, and filled by falling drops. A globe reared on the rim of this crystal fountain, which each tried in vain to lift from the stone to which it was fast by a transparent film. This is one of several experiments measuring the rate of calcareous deposits, with some hope of estimating the age of the cave itself. Their growth is found to vary according to the strength of the lime water and the rapidity of evaporation. In this locality, points of stalactites, marked twenty-five years ago, have advanced during that period one inch, while stalactites have grown but half an inch.

"The next morning we made an early start, for we had a long day's march before us. Two students joined our party; also the bear-appealer, attended by Don; the house dog, more acceptable than his wolfish rival. A servant followed with a basket of provisions. Passing by various objects, we arrived at the mouth of the cave, which is the lowest point in the whole cave, being more than 400 feet beneath the crest of the hill, and only twenty feet above the high water mark of Blue River. Passing here, we entered the mouth of the cave, which is the lowest point in the whole cave, being more than 400 feet beneath the crest of the hill, and only twenty feet above the high water mark of Blue River. Passing here, we entered the mouth of the cave, which is the lowest point in the whole cave, being more than 400 feet beneath the crest of the hill, and only twenty feet above the high water mark of Blue River.

"The main, or Old Cave, had long been an object of special attention, and had numbered among its visitors Owen, Agassiz, and other distinguished persons. A party from Fredonia, Ind., in 1860, observed a current of air from a small opening, where also numbers of bats were seen to pass. By removing a few loose stones, the opening was found to be a process resulting, by repetition, in a steep ravine, and suggesting the manner in which all valleys have been carved, at least in calcareous regions. For twenty miles north of Madison, nearly every ravine has its rock houses and water-cave chambers. Occasionally true caverns are found whose roof is the solid limestone of the Upper Silurian, while the excavation itself is in the softer rocks of the Lower. One of these is estimated to be a mile and a half long, though, at a point about a thousand yards from its entrance, the roof has fallen in, and the obscure opening which once existed, gained to the simple chambers and passages beyond, might readily escape notice. The stream flowing out of this cave runs through the village of Hanover, and then turns capriciously toward the west, from the very banks of the Ohio. Some of the streams of the region, after receiving tributaries and increasing in volume, suddenly sink into the sand, or leap down a gorge and disappear as if by magic.

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HONGKONG MARKET.

As reported by the Commercial and General Advertiser, 12th July, 1880.

COTTON GOODS.

American Cotton, 100 yds, per piece, \$3.50 to \$4.00
Cotton Yarn, 100 yds, per piece, \$3.50 to \$4.00
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